

FOSS ASKS INQUIRY
INTO TEXTILE STRIKE

Massachusetts Governor Says
Lawrence Labor Trouble
Needs Probing.

WRITES SPECIAL MESSAGE

Tariff and Immigration Dis-
cussed—Settlement Seems
To Be Remote—City
Is Quiet.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 25.—A message from Governor Foss to the state Legislature urging a searching investigation into the strike of the fifteen thousand or more cotton and woollen mill operatives in this city was the most important development in the labor troubles here. The Governor's message was based on a report made to him by his private secretary, Dudley M. Holman, who spent several days in this city studying the situation.

Twelve companies of militia remained on duty in the mill district, but there were no disturbances. The strike leaders have urged the operatives to commit no violence and the sold today kept the crowds off the streets. Mill owners said that some of the strikers went back to work in the Arlington Mills today, but the labor leaders said that not enough returned to affect the situation materially. Most of the mills are in operation, but on a greatly reduced basis.

The most important meeting of the strikers held today was in Franco-Belgian Hall, where Joseph J. Eiler, of New York, leader of the strike, and William D. Haywood, the Western labor leader, urged the strikers to stand firm in their fight for better working conditions and increased wages, saying that financial help would be forthcoming from other mill centers. The strikers, Haywood said, had shown a disposition to meet the mill owners halfway, and any further step toward peace must come from the employers.

Would Meet Owners as a Body.

The strike committee issued a statement today in the form of an open letter to William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, in which they said that they would be willing to meet him with the other mill owners collectively. The strikers' position was contained in this paragraph:

"We are willing to meet you at any time, as a committee, when the rest of the mill owners involved in this strike agree to such a meeting. The strikers are determined to meet the mill owners as a collective body, and if you come as a part of that body then we will deal with you on behalf of the strikers, who are the supreme court of this strike so far as this committee is concerned in its dealings with the mill owners and managers. The mill owners have said that they would meet the committee from their respective mills, but would not deal with the strikers as a whole. It was this attitude that brought about the failure of last night's efforts to bring both parties together."

Boston, Jan. 25.—Governor Foss sent a special message to the Legislature today, urging the immediate investigation of the strike in the textile mills in Lawrence. The Governor points out that the strike was not wholly due to the fifty-four-hour law, but that unrest prevailed before that measure was passed. The message follows:

"I call your attention to the serious condition existing in the Lawrence mills, where an extensive strike of factory operatives has occurred. Disturbances of the police having arrested and imprisoned, and expelled to order twelve companies of militia to that city to safeguard public and private property and the public including the unemployed operatives themselves from outbreaks of disorder and lawlessness."

Cannot Tolerate Anarchy.

Not the slightest approach to anarchy can be tolerated in this commonwealth. I shall not fail to maintain every means at my command to maintain law and order; but the duty of the state does not end there, and I shall not fail to employ every means at my disposal to bring about a settlement of the strike. I am fully convinced that the immediate cause of the strike is reported to be a reduction of wages consequent upon the operation of a law enacted last year, by which the hours of labor were reduced from fifty-six to fifty-four hours a week. Investigation may show that some reduction of wages was necessary; when the law in question was under consideration it was fully understood that such a reduction might occur, at least temporarily."

But it further appears that the striking employees believe that they have other grievances than the recent reduction of wages. It is alleged that for years the employers have pursued the policy of bringing into their mills the cheapest grade of labor obtainable in this or in foreign countries, and by this and other methods have reduced wages far below that decent standard which American citizens should require. If these things are true, their truth should be established by public investigation, and the facts should be given the widest publicity. If not true, their effective denial is equally important."

Thinks Employers Should Act.

In view of the character of the questions in dispute, it seems plain that the manufacturers should at least be willing to discuss the matter in a spirit of compromise. The importance of some immediate action on the part of the Legislature is manifested by the failure of the representative of the manufacturers to join last night in a conference after an understanding to do so had been reached."

A further pertinent and important consideration is that the industry in which the strike originated is one which has been especially favored by tariff laws designed and only justified on the ground that they protect and elevate American labor. One purpose of the investigation should be to determine how far the advantages conferred by national law upon the immediate beneficiaries of the protective system have been and are to-day shared with the la-



GUINEA PIG EQUITABLE SURVIVOR.
Animal squealed with joy yesterday when discovered in the ruins sixteen days after disastrous fire.

borers who are supposed to be the ultimate beneficiaries.

It is a fact that the protection now afforded by the schedule of the tariff applicable to the industry concerned has been declared by the President of the United States to be excessive and indefensible. It therefore seems to be especially appropriate for the state, which has been called upon to intervene to determine how far the beneficiaries of government favors have complied with the terms under which these favors were granted.

I therefore recommend that immediate action be taken by the General Court to provide for a full investigation, by a special legislative committee or by a commission appointed by the Governor, of the cause of the present strike in Lawrence. Such an investigating committee or commission should have full power to summon persons with books and papers and to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the strike."

ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS WIN

Quarantine Against Olean School Children Raised.

Albany, Jan. 25.—The Legislature will be asked by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, to consider pending provisions in the public health and education laws relative to the attendance of unvaccinated children in the public schools. The public health law requires all children attending public schools to be vaccinated, but it has never been strictly enforced, while the education law requires all children to attend school.

A mild smallpox epidemic has prevailed in Olean, and as a result of a controversy over vaccination about half of the twenty-eight hundred school children were excluded from the schools. Leading anti-vaccinationists established a private school. The situation became so acute that Commissioner Draper was asked for a decision in the matter by a delegation representing the Board of Education and the Anti-Vaccination League. The Commissioner today sent a letter to the president of the Board of Education, in which he says:

"Under the plan and scheme of the public health law a very considerable responsibility about the health of the community is placed on the opinion that some discretion is intended to be reposed, both in the Board of Education and in the Board of Health. The action excluding unvaccinated children from the schools, which may have been well justified at the time taken, still is an opinion that some discretion is intended to be reposed, both in the Board of Education and in the Board of Health. And pending the consideration of the conflict between these laws, which it is proposed to ask of the Legislature, your board will be justified in reaching its action excluding unvaccinated children from the schools unless such action is insisted upon by the local Board of Health."

FOX CHASE IN THE PLAZA

Skunk and Companion, Taken to Park as Present, Escape.

The Central Park menagerie received a gift of a skunk and a fox yesterday, but not until after the fox had let a chase over half the park and in the Plaza and Fifth avenue and the skunk had disappeared in some bushes near the menagerie for half an hour or more.

A man and boy carrying a large sack appeared at the office of the Park Department in the morning and said they had a present to make to the city.

"A skunk and a fox," said the man pointing to the sack, which had been set down on the floor outside Commissioner Stover's private office.

"Take it outside, quick," came a chorus of voices.

The man did as he was told, and while a search was made for William Snyder, the head keeper, the sack was left in charge of the boy. His carelessness permitted the fox to escape, and in the excitement the skunk got out, too.

Snyder had visions of the swan colony being demolished, so he called on the police. For two hours the fox raced like a streak through the park. Once he ran out into the 5th street plaza, but the taxicabs and other vehicles scared him, and he ran back. He was finally captured in the transverse road, while hundreds of persons looked that thoroughly, having been attracted by the chase. The animals are now safe in cages in the park.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States

for \$2.50 a year.

PIG SURVIVES BIG FIRE

Found in Cage in Medical Office of Equitable.

If one could read the thoughts and feelings of a guinea pig the most vivid tale yet told about the Equitable Life fire might come from the squeaks of a mere mite of that species, which was in the very heart of the flames and destruction that took six stronger lives than his, and yet he lives to tell the tale—only he tells it in a language no one can understand.

Men delving in the ruins of the building yesterday for the millions of wealth known to be buried there were attracted by a great commotion coming from a wire cage in the mass of wreckage that once was the medical office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on the third floor, on the Pine street side. Dr. Wolf, a chemist employed by the society, had gone to the office with several men to look into conditions there, when he heard a familiar voice. If the little pig's excited squeals can be so called.

He recognized an old friend immediately, for the animal had often been used in the medical department for experimental purposes. As soon as he was released, he ran about the room excitedly, his plaintive squeals for assistance being changed to sounds of joy. He had been alone and unfed for sixteen days through the flames and noise and the cold. But one of the guinea pig's strong points is its ability to go without food for many days, so that he was little the worse for his experiences, although Dr. Wolf, who took him home with him for better care, remarked that he was a wiser and a sadder pig.

The pig was not the only living thing to come from the ruins yesterday. An official, emaciated and scared almost to death, was also found prowling among the wreckage. He was brought back to a new interest in life by hot milk and a chop. Another curious thing to come out of the scene of destruction was a crucifix, about four inches long, which was found by a boy on a charred heap. The flames that had burned everything else about it to cinders had done little damage to the crucifix.

PAID FOR REVOLUTION

Central American Trouble Maker Gets Verdict of \$14,000.

Ira Willard Hein received a verdict of \$14,056 in the Supreme Court yesterday in his suit against the Honduras Syndicate for \$50,000 due him for services as secretary and treasurer of the company. A side light on the making of revolutions in the Central American republics was brought out in the examination of Hein. He said he had made a trip to Honduras in the interest of the syndicate, for which he paid his own expenses.

The government of Honduras had revoked the railway franchise held by the syndicate and the syndicate tried to get it back. Thereupon, said Hein, six or seven members of the syndicate, whose directors included former Senator Chauncey M. Depew and John Jacob Astor, contributed \$500 to \$1,000 each to a fund of \$5,000 for a former President of the republic as a revolutionary fund with which to get back his job, as a means of getting back the franchise. The uprising got under way, and Hein was sent to Honduras to look up the former President who got the \$5,000 as a loan, with a view to recovering the unused part of the money. Hein did not know how much was paid back.

WIFE INSISTS ON ALIMONY

Mrs. Van Valkenburgh's Counsel Admits She Has \$500,000.

After listening yesterday to arguments on the motion of Mrs. Nevada Van Valkenburgh for alimony from her husband, Philip Van Valkenburgh, a banker, whom she is suing for a separation, Justice Gerard said that he would read the papers in the case, but that it would be necessary for the plaintiff to show that she needed the alimony.

However, no statement was made that Mrs. Van Valkenburgh was in dire need of money. On the contrary, Edward Lauterbach, her attorney, said that she had more than \$500,000 and was able to care for herself. But this fact, he argued, did not relieve Van Valkenburgh, who, he said, had more than \$1,000,000 from the necessity of her support, even if the couple were separated legally or in fact.

Former Judge William M. K. Olcott, who argued against the granting of the alimony, declared that the purpose of alimony was to keep a wife from want, and the case of Mrs. Van Valkenburgh did not present such a need.

STUDENTS CAUGHT CHEATING

Syracuse University Examination Paper Was Stolen.

Syracuse, Jan. 25.—Eleven men were today suspended from Syracuse University, among them James R. Day for alleged irregularities in an examination.

Of fifty students who took a history test recently twenty-four handed in perfect papers. This led to an investigation by Professor Earl Sperry, with the result that Chancellor Day took summary action this morning. The names of the suspended students are withheld.

The investigation disclosed the fact that one of the papers containing the questions for the examination had been stolen from the students' supply store, where they had been left by the printer for Professor Sperry.

"We are in consultation with the District Attorney," said Dr. Day, "but have not decided if any legal action will be taken. The students admitted that the papers had been circulated through several of the fraternity houses."

FIRE ALARM STATION
FOR CENTRAL PARK

Stover Now Tells Johnson He
Favors Granting Space
Asked For.

DAIRY SITE TO BE USED

Matter of Park Alarm Stations
To Be Pushed in Other
Boroughs—Perils of
Present System.

Fire Commissioner Johnson made a personal appeal to the Park Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon for park sites for central alarm stations in all boroughs. Commissioner Johnson said he had seen the Mayor about the matter and that the Mayor had told him to confer with the Park Board. That body some months ago turned down the suggestion, but Park Commissioner Stover said yesterday that he was in favor of granting the site asked in Central Park and that the other commissioners would decide what they would do regarding their respective boroughs.

The Fire Commissioner also presented plans. The site desired in Central Park is near the 65th street transverse road, now occupied by the dairy, an old wooden structure which is rapidly falling to pieces and which Commissioner Stover has already planned to have removed. Commissioner Johnson said he would put up a structure in the park along the lines demanded by Commissioner Stover, at a cost of \$80,000. According to the plans submitted the central alarm station would occupy only a small part of the proposed structure, and the Park Department would have the use of the rest of it.

"Next to the burning up of the entire city," said Commissioner Johnson, "the destruction of the fire alarm central station would be the greatest calamity that could befall New York. That at present is a possibility. It is a crime that the central alarm station is not situated in a place apart from other buildings. In Manhattan there is only one place where the necessary isolation can be obtained, and that is in Central Park. I realize that the Park Commissioners cannot countenance park invasion. But in this instance the protection of five million persons is at stake."

In speaking of his attitude regarding the proposed site of the station Park Commissioner Stover said it would mean that at no cost to itself the Park Department would get a structure of "beautiful proportions," and an unsightly, dilapidated building would be got rid of.

Commissioner Stover told Fire Commissioner Johnson to submit plans as soon as possible embodying the changes which the Park Commissioner asked should be made. One of the changes requested was that the Park Department should have the use of the story of the structure above ground, while the Fire Department would have that below.

According to Commissioner Stover an impression of many citizens is that the station is to house fire apparatus.

"That is not the case," said the Park Commissioner. Commissioner Higgins of The Bronx told Mr. Johnson that he had called a public meeting in his borough to discuss the advisability of permitting an alarm station to be placed in one of his parks. "It was a meeting of taxpayers," said Commissioner Higgins, addressing the Fire Commissioner, "and they absolutely refused to hear of what they considered a park invasion. But something must be done. Here is a problem which concerns all of us."

The Bronx Commissioner did not say how he would act in the matter, nor did Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn or Commissioner Elliot of Queens. Commissioner Waldo was at Fire Headquarters when the board was approached the first time in regard to the park stations. The board voted no after the matter had been considered for a number of weeks.

SHIFTS BLAME FOR MURDER

Negro Says Engineer Killed Diamond Merchant in Canal Street.

Joseph Roberts, the negro elevator boy whose finger prints are being used against him in the trial for the murder of Isaac Vogel, a diamond dealer, in the basement of No. 125 Canal street, said on the stand yesterday that Asher Schapps, the engineer of the building, was the man who smashed Vogel's skull with a hammer and left him bleeding and dying about 7 o'clock on the evening of December 5 last.

Roberts admitted that he witnessed the crime, but held his tongue until his trial because, as he testified, Schapps had warned him not to tell. Roberts also confessed to taking a lady's watch and bracelet from Vogel's box of jewelry. These he hid on the fourth floor of the building, because he was sure he would be charged with the murder if they were found on him.

To the Coroner Roberts testified that he bought the watch and bracelet from a man in the Bowery. The trial will be ended today.

This Afternoon and To-night
at the
Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street.
Continuation of the Sale of
The Emilie Grigsby Collection
THIS AFTERNOON, 2:30: Carved and Gilded French Walnut Furniture; Louis XVth Suites; Furniture of the Empire Period, upholstered in Aubusson Tapestry; a carved and gilded Piano, etc.
THIS EVENING, 8:15: A wonderful Collection of Oriental Rugs, most of them silk, and all in fine condition; the Furniture and Decorations of Miss Grigsby's Room; Lace; Objects of Art.
ANOTHER SESSION SATURDAY afternoon for the sale of Carved Furniture. Five Sessions next week for the sale of Books and Prints.
The Anderson Auction Company
NEW YORK

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sentiment and Personality
It doesn't pay to be always too matter of fact—many a day-dream has kept people from becoming old—it is the healthy romance gotten out of practical things that make for youth.
It is not alone with the animate things that we form lasting attachments.
We may become so fond of some possession that we infuse it with life.
It is just this atmosphere of sentiment radiating from every STERLING PIANO that gives it that personality universally recognized.
You become proud of what your STERLING PIANO represents—proud of the place it has earned in the art world—proud of the effect its magic tone has on your friend—proud of its influence on your own heartstrings.
It has become so much a part of your life and your home, that you protect the honor of its name as you protect the honor of your own.
These characteristics which accompany the
Sterling Piano
are most practical after all, because they are the result of merit—they are the thoughts of the artist who planned the Sterling Piano, finding expression through the skill of the craftsman who built it.
There isn't a safer piano in the world to buy.
There isn't a part of its construction about which you can't get the absolute facts.
There is nothing hidden
Open Evenings by Appointment
The Sterling Piano Co.
Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 2092 and 2093 Main

PACKERS HAVE A SURPRISE

Government Shows Agreement by Weekly Margin Sheets.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Counsel for the government sprang a surprise on the defense in the packers' trial today, when they produced thirty-five original weekly summary margin sheets for the shipments made by the National Packing Company into the Eastern territory between January and August, 1910.

Steiner G. Langher, margin clerk for the Hammond Packing Company, a subsidiary of the National Packing Company, who was on the stand all day, identified the sheets as having been compiled under his direction, and Pierce Butler, of counsel for the prosecution, immediately offered them in evidence.

The sheets showed the total pounds of meat shipped each week from the different plants of the National Packing Company, together with the working and closed margins, terms used by the packers for the average test cost and selling price of the product. The government contends that these sheets were sent to the offices of the company in Chicago every Monday, and were used at the directors' meetings of the National Packing Company each Tuesday afternoon, when the alleged agreements in regard to shipments and margins were made for the current week.

It is the theory of Mr. Butler that the alleged combination in recent years centered its activity in Territory A, which embraced the cities north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, into which the packers shipped 5 per cent of their output of fresh beef.

In several other parts of the country, especially in the West and South, no agreement existed in regard to margins and shipments, except in a few large cities, according to the information obtained by the prosecution.

AMERICANS INCREASE AT OSTEND.
According to a report just issued by the commercial representative of the Belgium State Railways, more than 180,000 passengers were carried during the ports of Dover and Ostend during 1911, an increase of nearly 2,000. The report states that this is largely due to the increase of Americans who appreciate the pleasures of Ostend during the summer season.

Unlimited
Leaves NEW YORK - 4.00 P. M.
Arrives CHICAGO - 8.55 A. M.
Leaves Chicago - 2.30 P. M. Arrives New York - 9.25 A. M.
Tickets delivered by Special Messenger without extra charge. Telephone New York, 6310 Madison, Brooklyn, 167 Main or address General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway.
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Arrives Chicago Every Morning